Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The cause of death was assigned to chronic nephritis, and is duly noted in the accompanying copy of mortuary returns from the 8th to the 10th instant inclusive.

NICARAGUA.

Bluefields.—Act. Asst. Surg. D. W. Goodman reports, June 10, as follows: I have the honor to report that the health conditions of Bluefields and vicinity continue good and satisfactory, there being here no contagious nor infectious diseases, and very little sickness of any kind.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *May 8, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official reports for the last two weeks ended April 21 and 28, respectively:

During the week ended April 21 there were 310 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 9, as compared with the foregoing week; 12 deaths from accesso pernicioso, a decrease of 8; 24 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 2; 6 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 3; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, the same as before; no death from diphtheria, a decrease of 2; 7 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 4, and 46 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 5.

During the week ended April 28 there were 337 deaths from all causes, an increase of 27, as compared with the foregoing week; 9 deaths from accesso pernicioso, a decrease of 3; 13 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 11; 8 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 2; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, the same as before; 5 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 2, and 57 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 11.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: April 29, steamship *Cyprian Prince*, British, for New York. May 2, steamship *Handel*, British, for New Orleans; bark *Else*, German, for New Orleans. May 3, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York. May 5, steamship *Dalecarlia*, German, for New York. May 6, bark *Verdandi*, Russian, for Sabine Pass.

Respectfully, yours, W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *May 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended May 5.

There were 303 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 34, as compared with the foregoing week; 13 deaths from accesso pernicioso, an increase of 4; 22 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 9; 5 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 3; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, the same as before; 3 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 2, and 51 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 6.

INFORMATION.

Cooler weather has compensated for the hot days through which we have passed during the last few months. Yet the general state of health, which, however, was not at any time really unfavorable, shows